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Amnsements Co-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE-9-" Caste." BOOTH'S THEATRE-8-Salvini.
CASINO-8-" The Sorceror."
COSMOPOLITAN-8-" Fortunio." DALT'S THEATRE-8-"Cad, The Tomboy." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—Langtry.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"My Partner." BAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-" Around the

HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Salsbury's Troubadours. Madison Square Theatre-8:30-" A Russian Honey-

MIBLO'S GARDEN-8-Gus Williams. BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—8—Willie Edouin. STAR THEATRE—8—"The Shaughraun." STRINWAY HALL-S-Exhibition of Institution for the

THALIA THEATRE-8-"Clavigo." THEATRE COMIQUE-8-"The Muddy Day."
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-"Vim." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-" Brighton."
WALLACK'S THEATRE-7:45-" The Sliver King."

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK

AT MODERATE RENT, offices en suite and singly. Apply to C. A. SEARS, 7 Warren-st.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE,
Library Tables, Bookonses, &c.,
manufactured by
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton-8t., New York.
CULLEBRATED WOOTON DESKS.
CULLEB'S PATENT ROLL DESK,
DANNER'S PATENT REVOLVING BOOKCASE. SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.

WHALE EDOUIN SPARKS CO. Crowded nightly. See Amusement column. The MODEMANN PEERLESS ARTIFICIAL TEETH The MODEMANN PERILESS ARTIFICIAL FEETH do not exhibit unsightly divisions on the gum. Exceedingly fine full sets, perfectly adapted to the anatomy of the mouth, and guaranteed to stand the test of time \$4. \$7 and \$10. Painless extracting with pure, fresh introduced, or laughing gra, direct from the cylinder, improved method, half the usual price, and no charget artificial tests are to be inserted. In this department a lady in attendance, Teeth repaired in 50 minutes. Sets made in three hours if required. Nos. 502 and 504 3d. ave., southwest corner 34th-st. spacious and private entrance; first door below 34th-st. spacious and private entrance; first door below 34th-st.

WALL PAPER.

AN ESTIMATE FOR PAPERING A HOUSE, \$150.

We agree to Paper side walls of Frontand Back Pariors, two Large Rooms on second floor, two Large Rooms on third floor and Hall from top to bottom, with Fine Embossed Machine Gold Papers.

Bein, Gold Frieze upon all except third floor, where first quality below Gold will be used—all to be done in a thorough workmanlike manner by the best paper-hangers—for One Hundred and Fifty Bollars.

Being manufacturers of wall Paper, we are enabled to give your house, If you thend to sell your house, Paper it, as it will bring from two to three thousand dollars more after having been papered.

Samples and Book containing Hints on Decoration sent free.

H. Bartinolomak & Co...

Makers and Importers of large, Carious and Expensive Wall Papers.

124 and 126 West 33d-st., near Broadway, New-York,

160 WEST SIDE LOTS. 60 WEST SIDE LOIS.
60th, 62d, 63d and 64th sts.,
10th and 11th aves.
Also 141st and 142d sts.,
6th and 7th aves.
Apply to C. A. SEARS.
7 Warren-st.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

stage free in the United States.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand, PARIS-No. 9 Bue Scribe.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 26. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- The jury in the case of Timothy Kelly, on trial for the Phoenix Park murders, failed to agree and were discharged; the trial of Michael Fagan for the same crime was begun. = Twenty persons were injured by an explosion of gas in the Ambigu Theatre, Paris. = Lord Falmouth's Galliard won the race for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket : Prince Batthyany, a Hungarian, dropped dead just before the race was run. - An outline is given of the proposed

DOMESTIC .- The Land League of America held a convention in Philadelphia yesterday and adopted a plan for uniting with the National League, === Handy, Richardson & Co., commission merchants of Chicago, failed yesterday. = George F. and Samuel Work, brothers, were arrested in Philadelphia for embezzlements from the People's Railway Company. === The Senate Committee on Cities has named in the Aqueduct bill three citizens to act with the city officials on the Commission. = It is now said that the Ward brothers who were killed in Dakota fired the

scheme for the emigration of Irish families to

first shots. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Mayor Edson yesterday issued an address to the people in reference to the Aqueduct bill before the Legislature. === The committee to consider a plan for reorganizing the Republican party in this city held a meeting. Charges were preferred against the Rev. R. Heber Newton. == The Council of Reform reiterated its charges against Commissioner Thompson The Park Commissioners elected Mr. Olliffe president of the board. — An indignation meeting of merchants who favor the Pilotage bill before the Legislature was held. - The jury in the case of Patrolman Casey disagreed. - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (4121g grains) 82.78 cents. Stocks were dull and after unimportant fluctuations closed weak,

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations in dicate warmer and clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 46°; lowest, 33°; aver-

The Conneil of Reform return to the charge against Commissioner Thompson with vigor. Their reply to his defence against the accusation that he violates the law in his methods of buying supplies for his department bristles the majority believe the present an inop- has been a curious illustration of the powerless-

probably be prompt to defend himself again. But after all, the fact remains that the coal which he buys for his department costs the city about \$2 a ton more than that purchased by the Board of Education or the Department of ter coal either.

It is to be hoped that the last protest of the Albany. The pilotage system of this port is a which Judge Shea touched the other evening grave abuse of old standing. All efforts to and declare that "wherever battles are fought remedy it have heretofore been defeated by the for liberty, that liberty is lost when accomstrong lobby which the pilots support at the panied by crime," they would win at once the State Capitol. But this year there is a chance respect and sympathy of all lovers of liberty that something may be done if the pilotage bill favored by all the business interests of this city can be brought to a vote in the Legislature. Are there not enough members in both houses who have the commercial interests of this port sufficiently at heart to force the bill forward to a consideration on its merits?

The process of evolution has begun at last in the Park Board and a rudimentary president has been developed in the shape of Commissioner Olliffe. There are few bodies which ought to be congratulated on the acquisition of such an unpromising head as Mr. Olliffe, but any head is better than no head at all; and the Park Board will probably felicitate itself on having reached even an elementary form of organized existence. The city long ago gave over hoping that the Board would act with ordinary wisdom, and it is therefore prepared to be thankful that a president has been evolved, even if that official has never been suspected of harboring any correct ideas of park management.

The first of the great three-year old races of the year in England, that for the Two Thousand Guineas, was decided vesterday. It was a close finish, the favorite winning by a neck only, with a head between the second and third horses. Americans were not much concerned in the result, for no American stable was represented among the racers. It was very different two years ago, when Iroquois showed something of the speed and power that afterward won the Derby. Even last year this country was not without a representative. But the American stables in England seem now to have fallen to a low estate, and their prospects for doing anything creditable appear slight. On this side of the water, however, there is likely to be more and better thoroughbred racing this season than ever before. The chief danger here seems to be that it will be overdone.

There is something queer again about the Irish juries. Brady and Carley, the Phoenix Park assassins who were arraigned first, were found guilty in a way which seemed to indicate that there were still men in Ireland who had the courage and the conscience to convict murderers. But when Timothy Kelly was placed at the bar there came a sudden halt. Judging by the summary of the testimony sent by telegraph, the evidence against this man has been as strong as that against Brady and Curley; and his defence was as weak. Indeed, it seems weaker, if possible, for if an alibi sustained by the oaths of fifteen persons is not enough to justify a verdict of acquittal, it ought to go for less than nothing at all. Moreover, Kelly admits that he was an Invincible. But, despite all, two juries have been unable to agree upon a verdict in this case. It looks very much as if the work of intimidating jurors had begun again. It is significant to note that out of the panel summoned yesterday to try Fagan, another Phoenix Park murderer, seventy-five men failed to appear, although their absence will cost each one

intrigue now on foot in Albany to pass an Aqueduct bill in the interests of jobbery and patronage for the benefit of the Democratic leaders in this city. If the proper steps are taken immediately, it is not yet too late to get a bill passed which will give us an honest Acqueduct Commission, free from all political control. Although there are millions more at stake, the present situation is similar to that in reference to the street-cleaning legislation of 1881. Political influence then seemed about to succeed either in preventing the removal of the work from the inefficient hands of the Police Board, or in giving the Aldermen power to confirm or reject the Mayor's nomination for Street Commissioner. But Mr. Grace promptly gave warning of the scheme; and a public meeting at Cooper Institute followed whose voice quickly brought the legislators at Albany to realize the danger of thwarting the city's plainly expressed wishes. A Citizens' Committee of Twenty-one looked after the details. It was the Mayor and the citizens against the politicians then, and the honest party triumphed. It is the Mayor and the citizens against the politicians now. What is to hinder the results from being the same?

THE IRISH CONVENTIONS. The first of the two Irish conventions in Philadelphia met yesterday and went through with its work in an orderly manner. There was no left undone at home so much that he expected dynamite talk in it, and none was expected. The delegates came together to wind up the affairs of the Land League organization and merge themselves into the new National League of Ireland, of which Mr. Parnell is the originator and the head. There appears to have been great unanimity in favor of the change, and the spirit and action of the convention furnish striking evidence that Mr. Parnell's hold upon the better elements of the Irish in this country is as strong as ever. The speech of President Mooney was peculiarly like in sentiment to the speeches of Parnell. It was full of hatred toward England, of denunciation of English efforts to repress and punish Irish crime, but contained not a word of censure for Irish murders, for dynamite exploions, or for any of the infamous conspiracies which have so disgraced the Irish cause during the past year. Silence of this kind at a time like this differs only in degree from the blunder or worse of open approval. Mr. Mooney had the bad taste to speak of Mr. Lowell in terms which are not at all calculated to win American sympathy for Irish grievances. In view of the dynamite revelations this is not a favocable time for the president of an Irish convention to peak of the United States as " our " country in the same sentence in which he denounces one of the most eminent, accomplished, honorable and patriotic Americans as a "sycophant."

The second convention, which meets to-day and to which Irish societies of all kinds have sent delegates, is likely to be a fuller test of the strength of the dynamite faction. All the indications last night pointed to a quiet convention, and to a declaration of principles which shall contain ro open approval of dynamite. This will not mean that the dynamite advocates or silent sympathizers are clearly in the minority. It will simply mean that

with significant statistics. Mr. Thompson will | portune time to declare in favor of dynamite warfare. As John Devoy put it on Monday: Most Irishmen have no scruples about using dynamite against Great Britain; but just at " present they are of opinion that it hurts Ire-"land more than England." That will be the Charities and Correction; and it is not any bet- real declaration of the convention, and by stopping short of open denunciation the convention will make a serious blunder, so far as commanding American sympathy is concerned. Chamber of Commerce will receive attention at If they would reach the height of patriotism throughout the world. But it does not look as if they would. None of their anti-dynamite leaders favor such a course. They say: "We "are not in favor of dynamite, but we do not consider ourselves bound to help England by "denouncing it. It is England's trouble, not "ours." They seem likely, therefore, not to denonnce it, and by their refusal to alienate that American sympathy which they could easily obtain by resolving to struggle for liberty only with civilized means.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ADMINISTRATION.

Domestic legislation in England is dragging. The Liberals are bees, says Lord Rosebery, and the Tories are wasps. Yes; but the honey is the proof of the industry; and these busy bees have as little to show for their labor as had the wasps before them. From their hive, moreover, there rises a waspish buzz of dissension unlike the hum of industry. Within a few days the Government has been deserted by large sections of its followers on three questions of domestic administration. The lines of cleavage within the party have become more conspicuous. Radicals are more intent upon convincing their constituencies that they have not ceased to be Radicals than they are upon supporting the policy of the Liberal Administration. Discipline is impaired. There is a disposition to quarrel over the order of business, to attempt the next session's work at this session, and to separate on vital matters of principle. Even Mr. Gladstone with his personal ascendancy is unable to whip in the stragglers and to silence contention. With Ireland lapsing into tranquillity and no longer absorbing the attention of Parliament, and with the new rules and committees adopted for the express purpose of restoring legislative efficiency, no progress is made in meeting the practical requirements of the constituencies. Lord Beaconsfield's administration was con-

demned by the constituencies on two broad

grounds: inaction at home and a meddlesome sort of activity abread. For six years all matters of domestic legislation had been persistently neglected. A Public Worship Act which could not be practically enforced, an Artisans' Dwellings Act which proved both costly and inefficient, and two feeble makeshifts in Irish education, were the meagre results of domestic legislation during six sessions. A large surplus left by the Liberal Ministry had been converted into a deficiency twice as large, and arrears of floating indebtedness had been amassed for a new Liberal Ministry to clear away. Nothing had been done to mitigate the horrors of an Irish famine nor to allay by timely concessions agrarian discontent. There had been inaction at home, and grave responsibilities had been systematically shirked; and at the same time England's obligations abroad had been multiplied without regard for the security of the colonies or the welfare of Christendom. There had been secret treaties, costly campaigns, and pretentious preparations. The Sepoys had been sent to the Mediterrauenn, Russia had been menaced, the Sultan had been alternately wheedled and duped, Afghanistan had been invaded, Zululand conquered, the Transvaal wrested by force, and Europe entertained with diplomatic surprises; and when all all honest citizens will heed. He calls upon the was done, England and its dependencies were tax-payers to rise in their might and defeat the | nct one whit the stronger, nor the world the novelties, threats and racket. Lord Beaconsfield was voted out, and Mr. Gladstone was voted in, because the constituencies felt that their needs in respect to home legislation were so pressing that they could not afford to have Parliament waste its time in debating questions of foreign policy. The country required less activity abroad and vastly more of it in domestic administration.

> Probably there was no Englishman who understood this so well as Mr. Gladstone, for he had tramed the several counts of the indictment on which the constituencies, acting as a national jury, found his predecessor guilty of malign and upprofitable statesmanship. Yet great as his personal ascendancy has been, he has not been able to give that direction to his administration which would have accorded with his own convictions and positive pledges and with the wishes of the constituencies. A social revolution in Ireland had to be grappled with : large and generous measures of Land Reform had to be provided as an offset to arbitrary Coercion Acts; obstruction tactics had to be foiled; agrarian crises averted and catastrophes of assassination faced. So that it has not been Mr. Gladstone's fault if the first half of his administration has expired, while the domestic legislation promised by him and his supporters in their election addresses is still in arrears. On the other hand, while he has to do, he has achieved a conspicuous success abroad. The Egyptian campaign was of inestimable value to him in a political sense, coming as it did in the darkest hour of his fortunes in Ireland. His administration was reinvigorated by its military achievements, regaining abroad the prestige which it had lost at home. There were radical distinctions between that campaign and Lord Beaconsfield's foreign adventures, and Mr. Gladstone was not to be taunted with imitating his rival's policy after vehemently denouncing it; yet while it was a necessary and justifiable war, it added materually to the responsibilities of the Empire, and for aught that we can see will eventually involve the annexation of Egypt. The logic of Lord Dufferin's final memorandum from Cairo points unerringly to that conclusion. Another enormous addition to the territories of the Crown seems inevitable in the South Seas; for it does not seem possible that the pressure of the Queensland officials in favor of the annexation of New-Guinea can be successfully resisted by the Colonial Office.

It would be a most singular caprice of political fortune if the Premier who denounced his predecessor for neglecting home interests and increasing the burdens of the Empire should eventually confront the constituencies with a meagre list of new statutes and Egypt and New-Guinea as irrefutable proofs of his inability to resist Imperial tendencies. His administration has been weak where he hoped to make it strong, and strong where he would have been content to have it weak. What he expected to do he has left undone, and he has done what he had no expectation of doing. The greatest Englishman who has arisen since Pitt, he has powerfully impressed his own will upon his Cabinet and his party. Yet his career since the downfall of Lord Beaconsfield

ness of statesmanship to follow personal inclinations and effect its own purposes.

A FATAL ADMISSION.

Looking ahead to the Presidential campaign of next year, The Atlanta Constitution, one of the most intelligent of the Democratic newspapers published in the South, declares that "if the Democratic party cannot win on the tariff issue it cannot win at all."

We believe The Constitution is correct. Cer-

tainly the Democratic party cannot win on any other issue. Take, for instance, the great general issue, that includes all others, of character. Party character obviously is always an issue in a political campaign, especially in a campaign for the control of the National Government. But the least said about the character of the Democratic party as it stands revealed in the public record it has made during the last quarter of a century-not to go further back-the better fer its propsects. Turning from this consideration, let us inquire if Democracy stands the ghost of a chance of winning next year upon the issue which The Constitution mentions. We cannot believe that it does. To-day the party is divided against itself on the tariff issue. One section is for free trade pure and simple-"a tariff for revenue only." Arrayed against this section are thousands of Democrats, East, West and South, who are for protection in all that it implies. Still another section is non-committal, and a fourth is composed of brethren who swear by Randall and face both ways. Springer is of the opinion that the tariff is to be the paramount issue in the coming campaign, while Hendricks, whose opportunities of forming a correct judgment are as good as those of the Illinois statesman, is not sure that the tariff will assume any particular importance in the great struggle. A Democratic organ in North Carolina rather more than intimated in a recent issue that there was not a free-trader in the South, while The Louisville Courier-Journal asserts that the protectionists in the party are only a handful and divides this handful into "idiots " and "interested parties" whose room is to be regarded as better than their company.

The differences thus indicated may be composed before the National Democratic Convention of next year is called to order. But are they likely to be? Who is to tender the olive branch, and upon what terms? If history repeats itself, if the Democracy is consistent with its own history, the differences will not be composed and will make the National Convention a scene of bitter strife. For it has grown to be a matter of common remark that the Democratic party invariably puts its foot in it when there is peculiar occasion for level-headedness. Confront it with an emergency, and it loses its head and falls a prey to its worst elements. And so, if The Constitution please, we are compelled to conclude that when it wrote that if its party could not win on the tariff it could not win at all, it made an admission that is fatal to the hopes of a Democratic restoration in

A Chicago commission merchant named Lindblow who appears to be anxious for a rise in corn, which se is good enough to say "could easily be advanced, sends out in his circular a complaint that Titt TRIBUNE'S crop reports have slightly obstructed the speculation to put up breadstuffs, and declares that these reports were evidently inspired by stock interests." As they were sent by more than a hundred correspondents, scattered over eight or ten States, each with the sole instruction to give the exact facts, and as these facts were printed precisely as received, it would probably puzzle this ready slanderer to show how the inspiration" came in. A man who wantonly makes such reckless charges without a scintilla of foundation generally has a bad motive; and the correspondents of this Lindblow will de well to beware of him. He is obviously either an ass or an Ananias; and the surface indications point to his being both.

The impression is gaining ground that McDonald, of Indiana, is the Keely motor of his party.

The Democratic party cannot do better next year than to make the following nominations : For Presi dent, --- ; for Vice-President, --- . The beau y of this tieket is that it will leave the members of the party free to support the candidates of their individual choice. And since the Republicans, as usual, are going to win in 1884, why should not Democrats indulge themselves in the luxury of casting purely complimentary votes? Besides, the ticket as it stands is considerably stronger than some of those that have emanated from Democratic conven

Of course the cold weather of the last few days has ruined the peach crop. That is ruined about this time every year, according to the reports. But how about the effects of this revival of winter upon the vagrants who have been emerging into new life throughout the land? Peaches we can do without, but it will be a sad day when the crop of tramps i prematurely blighted.

It is a grave question whether signs of disapproval shall be permitted in places of entertain ment. There have been various pessimists led out of theatres by the ear for venturing to express their feelings in a hiss, and theatrical officials have declared that they were rightly served. But both hissers and anti-bissers will probably agree that disapprobation was carried too far by the people of Dover, Del. There was a circus in Dover. The nnocent children of the peach orchards didn't like the show, and the show people. Did they hiss or bombard the performers with aged fruit? Not a bit of it. The unconventional citizens promptly opened on the circus employes with shot-guns and revolvers. This is a feature which the most determined advocates of the right to hiss would object to in our New-York theatres. Puck not long since suggested that the revival of "Pinafore" might provoke a similar outbreak, but since we have passed through that ordeal without a riot it is safe to assume that here the line is drawn on the safe side of the shot-gun. However, future shows which visit Dover will do well to follow the old example revived when Leadville and the lamented Mr. Wilde met. They should conspicuously display a placard with the legend "Don't shoot the per formers. They're doing doing their best,"

A mining journal says: "The pump of the O'Don ovan Rossa started working last week. Its capacity is 400 gallons a minute." This is stale news. To the best of our knowledge O'Donovan Rossa's selffeeding automatic pump has been working without moment's cessation for several years, and the quantity of slush discharged is utterly beyond an

The Philadelphia Press is responsible for the statement that a 306 medal in the Quaker City is valued by its owner at \$6,000. It is not often, mind you, that a man encircles a medal with diamonds costing

A thrilling contribution to the literature of prohibition comes from Maine. A sheriff seized a box supposed to contain liquor. He recklessly knocked t open with a hammer and chisel and discovered that it was filled with nitro-glycerine. It is said that the sheriff has not checked his wild flight yet. There is still time for O'Donovan the Rossa to inform a dozen reporters, in the strictest confidence, that this box was on its way to Rideau Hall. However, if the sheriff had been sent heavenward his death would have been used as an argument against prohibition, in spite of Rossa's declarations. And in case of an explosion there would have been a peculiar fitness in the epitaph, "Didn't know it was

There has appeared of late in sundry Democratic newspapers an article in relation to the beginning of the brilliant career of James Buchanan. His greatly annoyed by these publications. They fear that if they are continued the Iroquois Club may take it into its head to celebrate his birthday.

The Louisville Courier-Journal prints the following, showing why the sparrow must go:

The Sparrow

Steals wheat,
Eats few moths,
Makes too much noise,
Picks off blossoms,
Eats early lettuce,
Drives off useful birds,
Disfigures buildings,
Befouls gutters,
Can't sing.

There is another bird, bigger and sharper of beak and keener and deeper of appetite than the sparrow, that loves to build its eyry in Washington and emphatically a bird of prey. In the days before 1860 it has been known to prey on pap-pap is its favorite prey-for very many consecutive years.and then, like an exaggerated Oliver Twist, to fetch a wild scream for more. The bird is pretty old now, but its beak has but increased in strength and reach with the flight of time, while its appetite is as bottomless and multitudinous as of yore. Once every four years during the last quarter of a century this bird has gone by the name of The-Dead-Cockin-The-Pit, but in works devoted to political ornithology it is called The Bourbon. Those that have studied its habits closely state that it yearns to rebuild its eyry at Washington and will make a desperate effort to that end next year. But the American people are understood to have made up their minds that just as certain as the sparrow must go this mischeivous old bird must not return. The people says that

The Bourbon

Loves abstract purity,
Hates concrete reform,
Befouls its own platforms,
Straddles on the tariff,
Coddles financial cranks,
Condones crooked cyphering,
Sanctions recodiation,
Defrauds ballot-boxes, &
Makes too much noise.

"It will be regarded as a significant fact," pensively remarks Governor Cleveland's home organ, that Charles A. Dana, in mentioning the names of prominent candidates for the Presidency, did not speak of Governor Cleveland." Why a significant fact? First catch your hare. It is only fair if a man expects to be mentioned as a prominent candidate for the Presidency that he should be a prominent candidate for the Presidency.

PERSONAL.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut will deliver the memorial oration in Brooklyn on Decoration Day. Mrs. Craycroft, the sister of Sir John Franklin died recently at Dorking at the age of ninety years. She spent nearly all of her ample fortune in fitting out expeditions to search for her brother.

Mr. McAllister, the new Superintendent of Public Schools for Philadelphia, was honored with a din-ner by his friends in Milwaukee on Tuesday evening.

George Alfred Townsend has bought a house in New-York with the proceeds of his pen, No. 361 West Thirty-fourth-st., which, like a good husband, he has promptly given to his wife, and in which he expects to end his literary days.

Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, who for many years past has rendered so many services to British seamen, is soon to receive from the seamen of New South Wates a solid silver model of a three-masted vessel, weighing forty-five ounces, as a testimonial of their regard.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac Nicholson, of Philadelphia has received so many letters asking him to reconsider his declination of the bishopric of Indiana that he believes it to be his duty to do so. He has, therefore, requested the Standing Committee of the niocese of Indiana to defer for a time all action on his letter of declination; and he will soon may a visit to Indianapelts in order that he may see his duty in the matter more clearly.

Many years ago a quaint old divine named Dr. Richards preached in Hanover, N. H. At a conference of ministers once held in that town each elergyman was called upon to give some of his more remarkable experiences. When Dr. Richards's turn came he said that he had no experiences to give. "But," said one, "you must have had a difficult congregation to preach to, composed as lege and the students." "Well," said the doctor,
"the fact is the villagers den't know enough to
make me afraid of them; as for the Faculty, I know
more than all of them; and in regard to the students, I don't care a copper for any of them." it is of the villagers, the Faculty of Dartmouth Col-

Poor Ludy Florence Dixie! Her recent escapade bas hey are not slow to improve. Here is one of these semi-apochryphal stories, which is going the rounds of the London clubs: "Right opposite 'The Fishery,' where Sir Beaument Dixie resides, is the country residence of Lord Sandys, and the lawn of the latter stretches clear down to the water's edge. Some time ago Lord Sandys gave a dinner party and Some time ago Lord Sandys gave a dinner party and Lady Florence Dixie was one of the invited guests. Before the dinner Lord Sandys, with one of his friends, was enjoying a breath of fresh air on the lawn in the gloaming, when a sound of splashing drew their attention to the river. In another moment a dripping figure emerged from the water. The naiad turned out to be Lady Florence, who had swum across from 'The Fisnery' in a bathing gown, and sent her maid around by the bridge with her clothes."

Boston, April 25 .- The Journal says: " A. Bronson Alcott was unfavorably affected on Friday by a sudden thunderstorm, and since then his condition has been more serious than it has been of late, Just now he is slightly more comfortable, but the prespect of his recovery is not so good as it was six

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25,-Senator Anthony manifested some encouraging symptoms this afterneon, and his friends hope for a marked improvement to-morrow.

GENERAL NOTES.

Frost and snow have made such ravages among the orange trees in the South of France as materiully to increase the cost of being married in Europe during the present senson. Many of the young shoots which survived the blight of last year have been killed, and there is a sorry outlook for bridal wreaths and bo of the delicate blossoms which English fashion sti siders indispensable.

An attempt to revive the art of making tapestries has been begun in London on a large scale, and a series of four large panels representing four famous cenes in the history of the Cian Chattan has already been completed for The Mackintosh, its chieftain. The London Times believes that these are the first tapestries made within sound of Bow Bells since the extinction of the Mortinke works in the time of Charles II.

Three new asylums for the insane are to be built at once in Indiana, in which the newest and most approved methods of treatment will be adopted. The English, Scotch and Belgian hospital system, in which muffs, strait jackets and cribs are unknown, will probably be introduced. This rational and humane treatment of the insane bids fair to revolutionize the popular conception of the inalady, and the Indiana experiment will be watched with much interest.

The Paris Lanterne invents the story that the Czar has sent invitations to his coronation to carefully selected anti-Republican French journals, such as the Figuro, Gaulois, Clairon, Union, and Gazette de France, and has promised to treat their correspondents splendidly, paying their hotel and travelling expenses and presenting every one with a "gratification" of 5,000 roubles. The Lanterne suggests that the correspondents would do well to demand payment in advance, as, after the coronation, there may be no paymaster.

Seven years ago a Dr. Porter, formerly of Philadelphia, died in Montreal, leaving two young sons in the care of their uncle, Dr. Walter Drake. A few days after his father's death Langley Porter, the elder of the orphans, disappeared mysteriously, and all trace of him was lost. Last week a patient in St. Francis Hospital at Trenton was completely identified as the missing boy, and sent to his relatives in Montreal. He was only eight years old when he disappeared, and cannot explain distinctly why or how he went away; but he remembers wandering from place to place in later years. He was last employed by a farmer at Allentowa, in Monmouth County, N. J.

A man by the name of Charles Moon who is employed in a Denver billiard saloon swallowed a live buil frog on a wager last Thursday evening, after which he drank a glass of whiskey and said that he felt remarkably well. The frog is reported to have been six inches long and two inches across the breast. It is high time that this sort of thing was stopped. Since the eatingmatch road to glory was opened the conditions have been getting harder and harder, until now not one poor but or the british career of James Buchanau. His honest young man in a thousand can hope to achieve surviving friends and admirers are understood to be fame in that line. Possibly some allowance ought to be

The sensational story recently sent over the country from East Hartford, Conn., describing the strange course of Mr. Edgar Brower, of that place, in keeping in his parlor the dead body of his daughter who died at Christmas, had this foundation in fact and no more, according to The Hartford Courant: The girl died on February 12, not at Christmas; Mr. Brower desired the hills of a country and the strange of th to build a family vault on his own grounds, but the work could not be done in freezing weather, and accordingly he determined to have his child's body embaimed and to he determined to have his child's body embalmed and to keep it in his house until its final resting-place had been prepared; no nuisance has been committed, the affair was one of sacred privacy, the vault is now finished, and the body is about to be placed in it. The course adopted by the father may have been unusual, but it gave no cause for complaint or scandal.

The papers in Wyoming Territory predict that the Rocky Mountain region will, before many more years, contain the most popular summer resorts in the world. They claim for this region all the advantages which could be desired for a summer resort. In its lofty altitudes the air is clear, cool and invigorating; fish and game abound; the scenery is grand and inspiring; and the tired denizens of cities can find more real rest, recu-peration and pleasure in a fortnight there than the seaperation and pieasure in a fortnight there than the sea-side could furnish in all summer. Instead of listening the the monotonous blare of horns, and trying to extract honey from the various artificial flowers of a fashion-able seaside resort, one could angle for the gamey trout, track the rugged cinnamou, grizzly, or black bear to his lair, and lie in wait for panther, mountain lion, elt, ante-lope, sage chickens, and an endless variety of game.

If the programme arranged for the semicentennial convention of the Psi-Upsilon Fraternity at Albany on May 23, 24 and 25 is carried out the exercises will deserve attention beyond the limits of the brother-hood. Ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, is to preside, and there will be an oration by Senator Hawley, an essay by Charles Dudley Warner, a poem by H. H. Boyesen, and a historical paper by Professor Willard Flake, of Cornell. Judge Van Vorst, of this city, is to officiate as toast-master, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Harrington, of Wesleyan University, as ode orator, and the Rev. Samuel Goodale of Kansas, one of the seven founders of the fraternity, as chaplain. President Arthur, who is a member of the Union chapter, has promised to be present if possible. The public exercises will be held on the evening of May 24, and the banquet will be at the Delavan House on the evening of the 25th. The fraternity has chapters in eighteen colleges, with 5,700 members.

POLITICAL NEWS

If the Virginia election this year goes against the Bourbons they will have been defeated three times in the past four years and the prospect of their recovering the State in the Presidential campaign will be dubious indeed. They see the danger and are trying to enforce upon the party outside the State the importance of coming to their aid. The Richmond Dispatch thinks that Coming to their aid. The Rehmond Displace thanks than Virginia is more vital to the Interests of the Domocracy than Ohio is, and it would evidently like to see some of the money and energy which will be spent upon the latter State this year directed toward Virginia. The appeal will probably be in vain, as the Democratic leaders appear to be smitten with the madness of attempting to carry Ohio, the craze which afflicts them the year before each National election.

The Democratic papers grow facetions over the rumor that ex-President Hayes had applied for the postmastership at Fremont, Ohlo. They never miss an opportunity to show their venom against Mr. Hayes. And they have 'very good cause for their malice. His Administration made the Republican party so popular that the Democracy failed of success in 1880, though it had made the South solid through monumental frauds and bulldozing. It had the stacking of the cards and then it lost the game. The thud of the little Democratio mut machines reveals only the suger of the party at having to bear the odlum and getting none of the profit from its nicely laid schemes.

The Democratic war horses in Kentucky who expected to have the Gubernatorial race all to themselves have been surprised by the appearance of a new competitor in the field. This is Mayor Jacob, of Louisville, and he is likely to prove a troublesome rival to the other candidates. The machine aspirants for the Dem-ecratic nomination are Knott, Jones, Owsley and Buckner, all of whom have been in politics for years and who want to round off their career by a term in the Executive chair. There are pretty strong indications, however, that the people have become weary of this well-worn route to the Governorship and think of choosing a man from the ranks. Mr. Jacob is serving his third term as Mayor of Louisville, and has shown that he pos-sesses all the qualities necessary in an executive efficier of the State. He is making no effort in his own behalf, his candidacy having been suggested and pushed by his friends. friends.

The Iowa prohibitory amendment having been pronounced void twice by the same court, the anger of the Prohibitionists is now directed against the judges. The Des Moines Register, which has been one of the most earnest advocates of the amendment and through whose efforts largely the popular majority in its favor was sematter. Either a constitutional convention can be called to incorporate prohibition in the Constitution, of furnished the chroniclers an opportunity to bring to | the structure of the court can be changed and the questhe light old stories about her eccentricities, which | tion reargued. The term of one of the dissenting judges expires with this year and another with the close of 1884. With men elected in their places favorable to the constitutionality of the amendment just declared void, it could still be made a part of the State's organic law. It was no doubt, a keen disappointment to the lowa people to have their efforts in Javor of prohibition fail, but if they stiempt to tanger with their highest court they will lose much of the sympathy they have otherwise gained.

The supporters of Mr. Carlisle are becoming alarmed over the refusal of his boom for the Speakership to budge an inch. Mr. Randall's progress is giving them requal concern. After learning that several influential uthern tournals have declared in favor of the latter gentleman they concluded that it was ture for them to do something at once. Accordingly a letter from Washington appears simultaneously in a number of Demperatic journals which tries to show that Mr. Carlisle is not so much of a free trader as has been supposed. Copious extracts from his specches are given which copious extracts from an aspectaces are great was a make him out a respectable protectionist. So long as there was a prospect of electing himon a free trade platform he was held up as the most pronounced advocate of that doctrine, but when it is discovered that the country is decidedly against that policy he is switched off on the other track. Mr. Randall will have a quiet chuckle over this evidence of the panie that is spreading in the ranks of his opponents.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE DAY FOR DODGING GONE BY,
From The Philadelphia Record (Ind.)

It is the mistake of straddling statesmen like At its tille linitance of stratuming state-school for Mr. Hendricks that they underestimate the public la-telligence. They think the Democratic party may go-into the next Presidential contest without defining its policy in the important matter of tax reduction. They are egregiously mistaken. The day for dodging the tariff question has gone by. The people have a very clear idea of what they want and how to get it.

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AS TO CONCILIATION.

From Harper's Weekly (Ind. Rep.)

Several Republican Journals are improving each shining hour by dropping honeved words of concilation of party differences. Why not "close up the ranks "I Why should brothers differ! Is not the good old party good enough for all Republicans? Shall not by-gones be by-gones! Cannot the antithests of Garfield and Guteau be forgotten! Cannot offensive adjectives about the machine be in the deep bosom of an ocean of concerd burled! Are we not all devoted protectionists and true civil service reformers, and is there not a universal desire for political purity and the lying down of lars be and llons! Stalwart, Hain-Breed, Molly Goidle, Smivel Service, Sunday-School and the Brass-medal Squad—do we not all agree that these are maughty names which no good Republican will take again upon his lips or his pent? Conciliation will hardly be accomplished by "closing up the ranks," and agreeing not to use "swear words" and contumelious epithets. Indeed, they are not very distressing. They merely indicate a difference; they do not produce it. If the Republican party in New York is to be harmonized, it will be done by getting rid of the causes of the trouble, and it is well to observathat none of these causes are "by-gones," and therefore cannot be left to be by-gones. Conciliation is not a negative procedure. It can be effected only by doing something, and a party can be united only by agreement upon certain definite principles, and by honest management. We are glad to see, therefore, that a committee, among whom are most excellent gentlemen representing every view in the party, has been appointed to devise a plan of harmonizing all differences. Their action will be like the will-o'-the-wisp, only a bright deceiver.

THE DREADFUL DEMOCRATIC MIXTURE.

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From The Springfield Republican (Ind.)

Democrats are headed for a Speakership contest next winter with a good deal of tariff question involved. Randall is a protectionist by nature, belief and residence, and will be supported as such by members from all parts of the country wherever the "Pennsylvanta idea" prevails, while Carlisle, of Kentucky—well, Carlisle comes from The Courter-Journal State. Of course it can be said that the revenue-only belief is so far in accordance with Democratic traditions and with the general demand for tariff reform that Carlisle oughs to win, but then the Democracy is dreadfully mixed up about these things.

A GOOD START FOR GRESHAM.

From The Paliasteinhia Press (Rep.)

Postmaster-General Gresham has begun right by insisting that the Post Office Department shall not be made a recruiting ground for political contests in Mississippi by General Chalmers or any one else. This is right. It will be universally accepted as proof that Judge Gresham is in sympathy with the Republicanism which proposes to win not because offices are properly distributed, but because principles are unfinedingly maintained; whose purpose is to make its policy acceptable not to the politicians, but to the people; treating the administration of a great government not as the tool of party, but as a trust from the people. By allying himself through his first official act with this current of santi-